

1964

tionality service commission of the National Council of Senior Citizens.

Mrs. Strojny was also nominated to the "Hall of Fame" sponsored annually by the mayor's commission on senior citizens (which will be held in May—this month being declared Senior Citizens Month by Mayor Daley).

Mrs. Strojny is a remarkable person. Crippled by arthritis, she operates solely from a wheelchair but never lets up in caring for her many interests—all pertaining to doing something for others.

Through her untiring efforts, the Polish American Senior Citizens Council of Chicago was organized and has grown into a very sizable organization; and it continues to grow each day. This group is affiliated with the Chicago Area Senior Citizens Association (which is our Chicago affiliate), and the vice president of the Polish-American Council, Jacob J. Twardzik, is serving now as the new president of the Chicago Area Senior Citizens Association.

The Polish-American Senior Citizens Council of Chicago is an affiliate of the National Council of Senior Citizens, and as such, Mrs. Strojny has accepted the appointment of vice chairman of the nationality service commission. She is actively engaged at present in the further organization of Polish-American groups throughout the Chicago area and elsewhere; and she also is engaged in the organization of other senior citizens groups of all nationalities.

She doesn't have time for arthritis, she says, as she hustles from room to room in her wheelchair.

Between her hospital trips, she operates her office from a desk located in her home. She founded the Polish-American Veterans Club, and at Christmastime she handled many, many Christmas gifts to veterans and orphans. Her home was the warehouse, with many ladies coming and going to help wrap and mail these gifts. She didn't get to go when they delivered the gifts to the VA hospitals, but she did get to go later on to the hospitals.

One of her projects (which remains close to her heart) is helping immigrants gain citizenship, and also running the veterans club which she founded. Mrs. Strojny has helped more than 12,000 immigrants get their citizenship.

She is a native of Chicago and conducted neighborhood classes in citizenship. Some time after the group was started, the Chicago Park District let her use a park fieldhouse, where as many as 600 immigrants would come to attend these classes.

Due to problems with her voice she finally had to discontinue the classes but she still continues to give instruction on a personal basis. People come by her home every day when they need help and she assists them in filling out their papers and gives them a "little test" as she calls it. She never stops doing for others.

Her Congressman, ROMAN C. PUCINSKI, on Monday, January 22, 1962, placed into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a story which appeared in the Chicago Tribune, entitled: "Crippled, She Still Aids Others—She's Too Busy To Slow Down."

## In Florida: A Portent of Things To Come for California

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BURT L. TALCOTT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 28, 1964

Mr. TALCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I am paraphrasing reporter Jack Pickett of

the California Farmer somewhat. The difficulty California farmers are facing should be known to all Americans who depend on California farmers for the very food they eat daily.

From our friends in Florida we have received reports that echo some of our own problems. Southern Florida is suffering from a drastic shortage of farmworkers to harvest their big crop of vegetables.

To meet the situation the Florida State Employment Service did the following things:

First. Radio spot announcements and TV coverage publicizing the urgent need for farmworkers.

Second. Newspaper publicity concerning farm labor demands, including Negro newspapers.

Third. Handbills distributed in residential areas where farmworkers live.

Fourth. Transportation provided by employers on a regular basis from day-haul pickup points to the farms.

Fifth. Personal contacts by appropriate local office staff members with leaders of farm labor groups in the community to solicit assistance in recruiting.

Sixth. Personal contacts by appropriate local office staff members with schools to organize supervised youth placement programs.

The sad part of this story is the total result of all this effort. We quote J. W. Evans, president of the Florida Fruit & Vegetable Association:

So far, all reports indicate that these efforts have produced only few additional workers and disappointing results in meeting this emergency.

As the emergency continued a representative of the U.S. Department of Labor visited the area and he advised the growers to start a house-to-house canvass for help.

All we can say to our friends in Florida is, "Let us reason (and commiserate) together; we have the same problem, but we haven't felt the same shock yet."

Also we might add that in California we have an even bigger problem than you have in Florida, so we were quite interested in a recent news release quoting Secretary of Labor Wirtz. He is supposed to have told a closed congressional hearing that we should not wind up the bracero program if the Department of Labor is supposed to replace the bracero through domestic labor programs put in its hands.

Wirtz claims it would be impossible for his Department to handle the big job of replacing 200,000 braceros, half of them in California, on the budget proposed by the President.

In California we have somewhere between 200 and 225 men in the farm placement service handling this type of farm labor placement. Traditionally, only 10 to 25 percent of the farmers of this State have relied on the farm placement service for the farm help.

If we throw the load of obtaining domestic labor on the shoulders of the farm placement service we concede that they would have to greatly expand their personnel. Unfortunately, it takes almost 2 years to train a new man into this job.

I sorely wish that people like the Sec-

retary of Labor had tried to think of these things before they so eagerly ganged up to kick the bracero program in the head. Now I trust they will give some immediate thought to the dangerous situation developing throughout California.

## The 1964 Questionnaire Results

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THOMAS M. PELLY

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 28, 1964

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, as has been my practice for a number of years I again have given the residents of the First Congressional District of Washington, which I am honored to represent, the opportunity to express their views on some of the important issues facing our country.

In late March I mailed approximately 100,000 copies of a questionnaire which was prepared by the Department of Political Science of the University of Washington to my constituents. This questionnaire was unique in that it gave the respondent the opportunity of expressing himself in varying degrees as to his feelings. The response to this poll was most gratifying in that the return, according to the independent research organization which tabulated the results, was excellent.

Many different conclusions can and probably will be drawn from the tabulation of this questionnaire, which I believe will be of interest. Inasmuch as the language used was totally prepared by a disinterested group of political science professors there is no question of bias.

Mr. Speaker, believing that the Members of the House and other readers of the RECORD will be interested in the views of the residents of the First Congressional District of Washington I include hereafter the tabulation of my 1964 congressional questionnaire:

### THE 1964 QUESTIONNAIRE RESULTS

#### I. MOST IMPORTANT ISSUE

The three most frequently indicated important issues before the country today were named in the following order of importance:

1. Civil rights.
2. Foreign affairs.
3. Unemployment.

#### II. YOUR OVERALL VIEWS (IN PERCENT)

1. In your opinion, how good a job is the President doing now?

(1) Excellent, 9.8; (2) good, 32.7; (3) fair, 29.4; (4) poor, 19; (5) just don't know, 5.3.

How strongly do you hold this view?

(1) Very strongly, 40.7; (2) fairly strongly, 50.9; (3) don't care too much, 2.1.

2. In your opinion, how good a job is the Congress doing now?

(1) Excellent, 1.7; (2) good, 21.8; (3) fair, 40.6; (4) poor, 26.2; (5) just don't know, 4.9.

How strongly do you hold this view?

(1) Very strongly, 41.5; (2) fairly strongly, 50.1; (3) don't care too much, 1.

#### III. ISSUES BEFORE THE CONGRESS (IN PERCENT)

These questions give you a chance to express your general feeling about certain issues. You should answer the question about

Federal aid to education, for example, on the basis of your general feeling about the desirability of such aid. Do not answer on the basis of your view about some specific kind of school aid, such as aid for college facilities construction. Of course, different things are important to different people, so we don't expect everyone to have an opinion on all these issues.

1. One issue before Congress is Federal aid to education. Supporters argue that the funds would help relieve crowded classrooms, and that we must educate our children now if we are to remain strong in the long run. Opponents argue that such a program would lead to Federal control of education, and raise difficult questions about aid to parochial schools. How do you feel about Federal aid to education?

	Percent	Total percent
(1) No opinion.....	0.4	----
(2) Very much in favor.....	27.2	----
(3) Somewhat in favor.....	14.7	41.9
(4) Neutral.....	2.7	----
(5) Somewhat opposed.....	14.4	----
(6) Very much opposed.....	38.7	53.1

2. The creation of a Department of Urban Affairs has been proposed. Supporters argue that cities need help to deal with such problems as housing, transportation, and delinquency. Opponents argue that an Urban Affairs Department would lead to more Federal involvement in local affairs. How do you feel about a Department of Urban Affairs?

	Percent	Total percent
(1) No opinion.....	1.7	----
(2) Very much in favor.....	13.9	24.8
(3) Somewhat in favor.....	10.9	----
(4) Neutral.....	5.3	----
(5) Somewhat opposed.....	16.1	----
(6) Very much opposed.....	50.3	66.4

3. The medicare program is before Congress again. Supporters argue that retired persons need help to meet high medical costs, and that the program would use the reliable social security system. Opponents argue that the needy aged already have some help, and that the social security deduction is too high now. How do you feel about the medicare program?

	Percent	Total percent
(1) No opinion.....	0.6	----
(2) Very much in favor.....	33.3	46.5
(3) Somewhat in favor.....	12.2	----
(4) Neutral.....	3.8	----
(5) Somewhat opposed.....	11.7	----
(6) Very much opposed.....	35.6	47.3

4. The foreign aid program is an important foreign policy issue. Supporters argue that new nations need help to avoid falling to communism, and that military aid is important to U.S. security. Opponents argue that the program has been badly administered, and that we have been throwing money down "rat holes." How do you feel about foreign aid?

	Percent	Total percent
(1) No opinion.....	0.4	----
(2) Very much in favor.....	13.3	33.6
(3) Somewhat in favor.....	20.3	----
(4) Neutral.....	2.6	----
(5) Somewhat opposed.....	24.2	60.1
(6) Very much opposed.....	35.9	----

5. Some people say Congress needs to be reorganized. Supporters argue that the present system gives too much power to a few old men. Opponents argue that the present system prevents "railroading" a bill through without necessary debate. How do you feel about congressional reorganization?

	Percent	Total percent
(1) No opinion.....	0.8	----
(2) Very much in favor.....	27.7	46.6
(3) Somewhat in favor.....	18.9	----
(4) Neutral.....	11.8	----
(5) Somewhat opposed.....	13.7	31.1
(6) Very much opposed.....	17.4	----

#### IV. OPTIONAL FACTUAL INFORMATION

It is helpful to have some background information for tabulation.

Sex: (1) 72.1 male; (2) 22.5 female.

Age: (1) 7.7 under 30; (2) 43.5 30 to 50; (3) 47 over 50.

Marital status: (1) 6.7 single; (2) 81.3 married; (3) 3.1 divorced, and (4) 7.2 widowed.

Political preference: (1) 18 Democratic; (2) 46.8 Republican, and (3) 29.1 Independent.

NOTE.—Each column does not necessarily add up to 100 percent inasmuch as some persons did not answer all questions.

## Foreign Service Contributing in Economic and Social Development of Vietnam

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

## HON. F. BRADFORD MORSE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 29, 1964

Mr. MORSE. Mr. Speaker, in our concern and preoccupation with the military crisis in South Vietnam, we have tended to overlook the very real contributions being made by Americans to the economic and social development of that southeast Asian nation.

An Embassy labor attaché, Mr. Ralph R. Moore, of Lawrence, Mass., is a fine example of the high quality American personnel at work with the people of Vietnam. Moore, who is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur J. Moore, of 7 Whitman Street in Lawrence, has worked with the people in the construction of new schools and has made every effort to meet the people in their own environment. He is a credit to the Foreign Service and to his country.

Recently an article outlining Mr. Moore's career and activities appeared in the Lawrence Eagle-Tribune. Under unanimous consent I include the April 27 article in the RECORD:

#### LAWRENCE MAN IN VIETNAM FINDS TRAINING PAYS OFF

Ralph R. Moore, son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur J. Moore, 7 Whitman Street, recently had reason to draw upon his experience as a Lawrence Street Department laborer gained some years ago while working summers to earn part of his college tuition.

Moore, an embassy labor attaché in Saigon, South Vietnam, works mainly with Vietnamese youth, and was recently pleased but apprehensive when invited to join a weekend work detail hauling sand for a school foundation. He said he had not done any such work since his college days when he was a temporary street department laborer here. At the conclusion of the work party weekend, however, he was reportedly "sore all over," but happy he had been able to do the manual labor and assist in the building of the school.

#### WILLING TO WORK

The State Department attaché commented that it was significant of the changing times that the educated Vietnamese were no longer reluctant to work with their hands. He indicated this willingness to work was a sign that "they care now."

Moore entered the Foreign Service of the State Department in October 1960 after graduating from Boston College as a history and government major, and receiving a master degree from Clark University Graduate School in International Relations to which he had been awarded a fellowship. His initial tour of duty began in February 1961 with assignment to the U.S. Cultural Exchange Reception Center in New Orleans, La.

#### REQUESTED VIETNAM

Moore requested assignment to the Vietnam area because he feels that is where the big challenge in today's world is, and where the United States has the biggest problems. His interest in youth was partially responsible for his present assignment, he says.

The Lawrence native has high praise for

the Vietnamese people, and hails them as "wonderful, attractive and hard working." He claims that what they need more than anything else are some decisive military victories in order to bring about a restoration of morale.

Moore was a former vice consul before his Vietnam assignment, and since arriving in the war-ravaged nation has continually mingled with and met as many as possible of the people of the country.

#### CENTRAL CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE

He is a 1959 graduate of Central Catholic High School, and was valedictorian of his class. He was an honor roll student at the local secondary school for all of his 4 years, and on two occasions achieved the enviable record of perfect report cards—earning 100's in all subjects. He was a commencement speaker at Boston College where he had maintained a 90-percent average in academic subjects, and as a senior was one of 25 awarded the Order of the Cross and Crown, emblematic of achievement of high distinction in studies and other college activities. He was associate editor of the Humanities, a Boston College publication and president of the World Relations League.

Moore was also president of the debating society at Boston College, a continuance of his interest in public speaking which was first evidenced at Central Catholic when he represented that school in the American Legion oratorical contest in 1954.

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Resolutions for printing extra copies, when presented to either House, shall be referred immediately to the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives or the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, who, in making their report, shall give the probable cost of the proposed printing upon the estimate of the Public Printer, and no extra copies shall be printed before such committee has reported (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 133, p. 1937).

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